

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

No. 780.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1851.

[Vol. XV.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT I shall attend with commissioners appointed by Mason county court, to perpetuate testimony respecting the surveys of Francis McConnell Wm. McConnell, & Jane Wiley, made by Wm. McConnell, on the first large west branch of Lawrence's creek, beginning about two miles up the same, on the 8th September 12 o'clock and continue from day to day until completed.
JOHN E. FINLEY.
Lexington, August 17, 1851.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
WISHES to purchase a quantity of LAMBS WOOL, and second shearing of the best quality, for which he will give three fillings, if well bled, and two fillings and six pence, if picked and washed; one half the payment will be made in Cash, and the other half in the best kind of Wool Hats.
He will take as an apprentice to the Hattings Business, a smart active BOY of 16 or 18 years of age.
George Weigart.
Water street, Lexington.
June 6th, 1851.

N. B. One or two Good JOURNEYMEN, who understand making Wool Hats, will meet with encouragement and constant employ.
G. W.

DAVID REID,
SADDLER.
RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed his shop from the corner of Main and Cross streets, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. J. Pew, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, where he now lives, and intends carrying on his business as usual, he flatters himself with his unremitting attention to business, and the opportunity he has had of acquiring general knowledge of it, will to hold his share of the public esteem.
Lexington, Feb. 16th 1850.
N. B. An Apprentice wanted. D. V.

Take Notice.
ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, or earnestly requested to come forward and settle, or respect fully in full, on or before the first day of July next, with Mr. Baxter, at his law office, in duty authorized to receive and receipt for the same.
William Leary.

NOTICE.
THAT agreeable to a decretal order of the Bracken Quarter Session Court, there will be exposed for sale the town of Aquila on the 17th day of October, one hundred and twenty seven acres of land in Little Bracken, in the county of Boone, with the appurtenances, and the lots in said town known in the plan thereof by their numbers, viz. No. 93, 25, 72, 29, 27, 19, 81, 12, 26, 28, 37, 74, 65, 91 and one out lot of two and a half acres adjoining Main and Back streets; also, 3800 gallowin first rate hills, &c. The fine being managed by Samuel and William Brooks, to John H. Radwick and John Gaspar Swisher, and will be sold for ready money at what it will bring.
ROBT. DAVIS,
SAML. MORANDE,
JOHN HUNT.
12th August 1851.

LANDS TO SELL
At a Reasonable Price, viz.
1835 3/4 acres, in Montgomery county, bounded on the north by Red river, on the north by Beaver creek, and a branch of Slate, the tract includes the whole Indian creek and its branches which afford many farms for mills, &c. The fine being managed with a great number of never failing springs besides Indian creek, its soil is very fertile fit for cultivation and broken, it is intermixed with fine bottom, with a little roughness, the fine will produce valuable profits out of cultivation may be gotten from part of the tract. The title is indisputable.
116 1/2 acres, on the north side of the North fork of Kentucky river about 8 miles above the mouth, running up the river to the meander there of 1100 paces when reduced to a straight line, the soil pretty level and rich. The title indisputable.
236 1/2 acres, on the waters of the North fork of Rock-Castle river, in Madison county.
320 acres, in Garrard county on White Oak run opposite the mouth of Hickman creek, the road to Danville crosses the tract N. E. & S. W. about 2 1/2 miles, it is of a very early entry.
418 acres, military land on the bank of Cumberland river joining the town of Clarksville well watered and timbered.
26 town lots and out lots in the said town of Clarksville.
6000 acres, of land in several small grants referred by the State of Virginia, and confirmed by two acts of Congress, lying on the bank of the river Kanawha, near the town of the same name, territory N. W. of Ohio.
200 acres, military land in the Illinois grant N. W. of Ohio, 9 1/2 miles from the river and opposite 18 miles inland, which lies about 25 miles above Louisville, the tract is not far from a flourishing settlement in the grant.
N. B. Negatives, Produce, Merchandise, Lotts & Houses in Lexington, Paris or Danville will be taken in part a good plantation between Lexington and Maysville will command a desirable bargain for the purchaser of a considerable variety of said lands. For further information apply to
P. D. Riert,
High street Lexington.

Will be exposed to Sale at Public Auction, FOR CASH, On the first day of the next September Court, for the County of Fayette, the following Tract of LAND:
Twenty-nine thousand three hundred and seventy acres lying in Hardin county, on the North bank of Green river, at the mouth of Nolin, on the lower bank thereof, joining John Harvie's land, and situated between John Phillips, patented in the name of Benj. Wynn, and by him conveyed to the subscriber.
Individuals wishing to purchase, will make such enquiries as will satisfy them, as to the title and quality of the land, between this time and the day of sale; private proposals may be made to the subscriber, agent John M. Boggs in Lexington. On the day of sale the title will be made to the purchaser with a special Warranty.
Saml. Pleasant

ALEXANDER PARKER
Has just received in addition to his former assortment,
Port Wine, Tanners' Oil, Coppras, Muscovado Sugar and India Navkeens.
Lexington, July 13th, 1851.

Barren County, &c.
June Court of Quarter Sessions, 1851.
Andrew Linton, Complainant.
vs.
John Bell, Halden Trigg, John Malt, John Matthews, Avel Helling, William W. Cobb, John McFarren, and John C. H. Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant, Bell, not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to law, and therule of this court, and appearing fatis flecting to the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State. On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that unless the said defendant Bell, appears here at the next court of quarter sessions, for Barren county, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken pro confesso, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, (necessely, and another posted up at this court house door, and also one other copy thereof at the front door of Mount Taber meeting house in Barren county.
A copy, Tel.
Riccd. Garnett, C. H. Q. S. C.

ROBERT FRABEN,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that, for the greater convenience of carrying on his business, he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. TOWNSEND, as a Printing Office, and opposite Mr. B. N. S. Tavern, where he now carries on the
Watch & Clock Making, Silver Smith & Jewellery Business.
In his various branches. He has now for sale a FINE assortment of PLATE, PLATED & FANCY GOODS, and a Variety of JEWELRY, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.
Lexington, July 27, 1851.

N. B. The highest price will be given for OLD GOLD and SILVER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
One or Two APPRENTICES to the Tanning & Currying Business.
WM. STOKY.
Georgetown, August 17th, 1851.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, a brown mare, with a star in her forehead, about fourteen hands and a half high, has the fetilla, and is about 14 years old, appraised to £10.
Cornelius Skinner

DOCTOR TRISLER.
Takes this method to inform his friends, and the public that he has just received
A General Assortment of MEDICINE,
Where those who are in need may be furnished, for ready cash only.
Jefferson county, August 24th, 1851.

WHEREAS the 4th section of the act entitled "An act to license duties upon Carriages for the convenience of persons, and relieving the former act for that purpose," requires that every Person having or keeping a carriage or carriages, upon which a duty or duties shall be payable according to said act, shall yearly, and in every year, in the month of September, or within five days previous thereto, make and subscribe a true and exact entry of each and every such carriage, therein specifying distinctly, each carriage owned or kept by him or her, for his or her use, or for hire, with the description or denomination thereof, and the rate of duty to which every such carriage is liable. This is therefore to inform those who may be owners or possessors of carriages subject to duties according to said act, that entries thereof will be received at my store in Lexington, until the 30th September next.
John Arthur, C. I. D. 1. S. O.
August 18, 1851.

BLANKS
OF VARIOUS KINDS,
May be had at this office.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Fayette county, near Geo. John Smith, one bay horse, 4 years old, 13 hands high, no brand to be discovered, two small white spots near his shoulder, appraised to five pounds.
Also a four year old, spotted one year old, four white feet, a large snip on his nose, a small star on his forehead; appraised to £3.
May 12th, 1851.
German Baxter.

TAKE NOTICE,
THAT on Thursday the 17th of September next, I will attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Harrison under an act of assembly "entitled an act to reduce in to one, the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of lands and for other purposes," to take the depositions of witnesses, to establish the calls of an entry, made in the name of Josiah Watson, of 5200 acres of land on a branch of Little Yellow banks called the North fork of Raven creek, lying about two miles above the Bullock Ferry, on said creek in Harrison county. The commissioners to meet at the house of Andrew Thompson, Esq. and proceed from thence to the land, and to do forth further acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to the above recited act.
JOHN TAYLOR, Att'y. in fact for JOSIAH WATSON N.
Lexington, 15th August, 1851.

WHEREAS my wife HANNAH COULSON, has declared, that she has been contrived to come to a determination not to live with me again. I should not do justice to that conscious rectitude which I have ever considered towards her, were I to pass over in silence such severe and unprovoked wrongs as I have well known to the public that she left her husband and tender offspring for several months last winter, previous to which my property was wantonly destroyed by her, even my clothes and papers did not escape the fury of her hands, and those very garments which defended my infants from the inclement weather, were either dragged in pieces or committed to the devouring elements. Notwithstanding these gross deviations from conjugal obligations, I opened my arms to receive as I was in hopes a returning spouse, but alas! her conduct after the returned, evinced to my sorrow that her disposition was still to injure my property, and blast forever every prospect of happiness in a marriage relation.
John Coulson.
Telle.
Wm. Johnson.

State of Kentucky,
Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1851.
William Meade, Complainant.
against
Thomas Alsbury, Mattheias Harman, and Ezekiel Drady, Defendants.
THE Defendants, Alsbury and Harman not having entered their appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth. On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear on the second day of the October term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published two months in one of the Kentucky newspapers, and a copy read at the Methodist meeting in Prentissburg, five days immediately after divine service, and another copy posted on the door of the court house.
A copy, Telle.
Ro. Higgins, C. C.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that I shall attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Breckenridge county, on the Ohio, at the Little Yellow Banks, in said county, at the beginning corner of Boling Stark's Five Thousand acre, and William Harrison's Two Thousand acre surveys, at the lower end of the said Little Yellow Banks, the second Tuesday in November next, and if necessary, adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed; in order to take depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate testimony, to establish the claims of Boling Stark, William Harrison and John King.
GEORGE NEAL.
August 19, 1851.

JOHN LOWRY, HAT MANUFACTURER.
HAS just received at his stand on Main cross street, near the corner of Short Street (Lexington), such a supply of Fur of different kinds, as enables him to furnish any article in his line of business, as well executed, and at as moderate terms, as at any other establishment in this State. From his knowledge of the trade and attention to business, he hopes a continuation of public patronage.
CASH or HATS, will be given in exchange for Lambs' wool, or wool of the second shearing.
August 19, 1851.

LOST
ON the road between Lexington and Bryan's Station, on Wednesday last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book, containing three receipts from William Walker to Turner Morris, amounting to 21 in the whole; also, a summons from James Ingle, to Turner Morris, to attend the Fourth day of the court of quarter sessions of Bourbon county; whoever will deliver said book and papers to the printer here, or to the subscriber living near Fulkerson's ferry, Jefferson county, shall have ONE DOLLAR reward.
Turner Morris.
August 21st, 1851.

European Intelligence.
England.
LONDON June 11.
From French papers received last night.

The councillor of state, Bernadotte, commander in chief of the western army, to the Secretary at War.
RENNES, May 3.
I have the honor to inform you, citizen minister, that the following report has been made to me—on the night of the 13th of April, the Mayor, his assessor, and two young men of the district of Moreac, in the department of Morbihan, were forcibly carried off by a gang of ten or twelve armed brigands; they were butchered and afterwards buried in the mud, near the district of St. Allavestre, where the mangled remains were found three days after.

This crime was perpetrated in retaliation for the banishment of a priest, who openly preached rebellion.
A fatal event of the like nature has taken place in the district of Pluvigner between Auray and Baud.
In the same department, and near Auray the Mayor of Purnet was assassinated by a gang of murderers.
In the department of the northern coasts, in the district of Pluvigner, citizen Duval was forced from his dwelling, and within a few yards of his own house shot and stabbed to death. Not far from the above village another corpse was found half buried.
In several districts the Tree of Liberty has been cut down, and every insult offered to true republicans.
Madrou, who means to escape, is again in custody; the wretch owns that he killed fourteen republicans while he was at large.

Improvements in the police of great towns are, for the most part extremely slow in their progress. The streets of Stockholm, the Swedish capital, are so indifferently lighted with lamps, that it was last year found necessary to issue an order of the police enjoining every person who should walk out in the streets, between the hours of eleven at night and five in the morning, to carry a lantern in his hand.

The exchange and the improvements of the English in the abbreviation of manufacturing labor, enabled the merchants of this country to underle every competitor at the late Leipzig Fair. Mr. Humphreys paid for his lodgings and water-house-room, during the time of fair, 1000 Saxon crowns; and sold English goods to a vast amount. Mr. William Cole, sold also great quantities of hats, kerseymeres for velvets, &c. &c. No German manufactures could stand the competition.
It seemed as if the market had been opened for British goods exclusively.

An Ingenious Swede has, for several years preserved his fruit trees by the following means, from having their blossoms blighted by frosts in the spring. When the frosts come on, in the end of autumn, he pours water in abundance round the trunks of the trees, so that the roots feel the impression of the cold. In the beginning of spring, he heaps snow upon them, by which the vegetation is retarded, and the trees are hindered from blossoming too soon. Consequently, the buds do not appear till there is no longer any thing to be feared from the spring frosts.

Much benefit has resulted to the starving poor in Paris, from the beneficent exertions of the soup Society. More than 1800 persons subscribed, of whom 1000 communicated their subscriptions by the first consil. 162,000 rations of soup were delivered out in the course of the last season. From the 20th of May to the 21st of September the distribution of soup ceased; it will then recommence for the season ensuing. A third of the funds are still unconsumed.

A letter from lieutenant general Fox, to lord Hobart, dated Mahon 25th April, states the offer made by the following corps to serve in Egypt, viz. the 1st and 2d battalions of the 20th, 31st, 36th, and

8ad regiment; the battalion of light infantry, under the command of colonel Rofs, composed of the light companies of the above regiments, and that of the ancient Irish fencibles and captain Millar's company of the royal artillery.

ABOUT PEACE.

It would seem from the declarations made in the House of Commons last night, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that there still exists some prospect of the restoration of tranquillity between France & this country. The facts on which the hopes of the right hon. gentleman are founded, have not been communicated to the public, nor would it indeed be proper that they should; but to deny that there are some satisfactory grounds for his entertaining those hopes, would be to dispute his acknowledged integrity, and the well known sincerity of his professions. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, we find in the Minister's declarations no weak reasons for believing that the intercourse between the two governments has been resumed. The channels of communication have been all along open and practicable; but that single circumstance cannot with any propriety be considered as a motive capable of inducing Mr. Addington to hope that the conclusion of a Treaty of peace is not very remote. He must evidently be actuated by other causes.

June 13.

By the desire of the king of Prussia, commissioners are appraising the property belonging to the house of Orange in Holland.

Both in Great Britain and on the continent, the crops of grain of every kind promise to be uncommonly large; and as the intercourse between Great Britain and the continent will be free, the plenty and price will be equalized.

The price of the best Carolina rice is 29s. 9d. per cwt.

June 15.

A flag of truce arrived on Saturday from France, and brought dispatches for government, which are said to be of a very pacific character.

June 16.

Yesterday Sir John Parnell, observed in House of Commons, that he thought the continued and dichord ought to be the now the greatest evil that Ireland suffered.

The king of Sardinia resides at Naples. On the 17th of May, the French levied a new contribution of one million of livres on the city of Leghorn.

France.

STRASBURG, June 7.

OF A NEW WAR.

The reports of war again spread thro' Germany, are totally void of foundation. Kehl and Cassel are again occupied by the French; but this ought to cause no alarm.

Italy.

GENOA, May 30.

A Regular Captain has deplored, that there has been a revolution at Coghari, (Sardinia) in favor of the French; and that he met Gantheume's Squadron apparently steering for that place.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 4.

From Waterford Papers of the 19 June. Hostilities, it evidently appears, are about to be commenced between France and Germany. In this warfare the French will probably have to contend with a new enemy, the King of Prussia. As it regards this wily and perfidious Prince, the event of the contest can not excite much pity.

Captain Gardner, from Newry, informs that previous to his sailing, accounts had been received of serious disturbances in England. We are inclined to disbelieve this news, as Capt. Parsons, who left England on the 8th of June, mentions nothing of the kind.

The Dagborough, Capt. Smith, in a short passage from Madeira, arrived here last night. Capt. Smith states, that the day on which he sailed from Madeira, a vessel arrived from Algiers, with information, that in consequence of a decisive victory obtained by the combined forces of France and Spain, over those of Portugal, the latter had acceded to the terms of pacification offered by the former. The price of peace is stated to be 8,000,

000 of dollars—of which France is to receive 5 and Spain 3,000,000. The other conditions of the treaty are not stated. The captain from Algiers said that he had seen the Spanish account of this information. The Dagborough performed her voyage from hence to Madeira, and back again in 75 days.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his correspondent in this city, dated June 5.

"The Emperor of Russia, finding Lord Nelson was before the port of Revel with his fleet, caused the English admiral to be informed that he had ordered all English seamen in his dominions who had been made prisoners, to be released; and had also ordered that the embargo should be immediately taken off all English ships. There are about 200 trading vessels belonging to this country in the Russian ports, which will be directly at liberty to set sail. The intelligence came in an official form from Lord Nelson himself to Lord St. Vincent, and its arrival has given universal joy and satisfaction to the merchants. The king of Sweden who was about ordering his fleet to set sail to meet and join the Russian fleet, was informed by Lord Nelson, through the Swedish admiral, that if the latter was found at sea the former would consider it as renewing hostilities, and should act accordingly. The king of Sweden ordered that the fleet should remain in port. About the same time prince Charles of Hesse evacuated Hamburg and the other towns where the Danish troops had been stationed which information is also official. No doubt now is entertained but peace will soon be effected between Great Britain and the northern powers. Count Bernstorff the Danish secretary of state is coming to London, and is now on his way, in order to adjust all misunderstandings between the two powers. Lord Nelson, finding there is now no enemy to fight in the Baltic, has asked leave to resign, which offer has been accepted on account of the ill state of his health. He is to be succeeded in the command by admiral Pole.

"The French funds have been falling ever since the news of our victory in Egypt—they have fallen from 57 to 48.

A report is current that a convulsion is now anticipated to take place in Paris, papers that their armies were out in their own and covering the coast with an intention to invade England or Ireland as the *derriere* report of the chief consul. We are more ready to receive them now than ever we were.

"An extraordinary Gazette was published this morning with the success of the progress of our armies in the East. The official dispatches brought by Mr. Spencer are dated camp before Alexandria, 20th April, 1801, and signed by Major general J. H. Hutchinson who succeeded Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

August 5.
Extract of a letter dated "Lisbon, June 26th, 1801.

"The peace between this country, Spain, and France, was concluded about the 8th or 9th instant, and ratified by the two former immediately.—The conditions have not been made public; however it is said great sacrifices were made in money and diamonds, besides giving up territory in this kingdom, Brazil, and India; and regarding Great Britain, the ports to be completely shut to all ships of war and commerce. We have felt very unpleasant sensations ever since this treaty has been concluded,—not knowing precisely our situation—but having seen the effects of every similar peace concluded by the French, when it suited their interest to overlook the terms, we have judged it a matter of prudence to place our property, as quickly as possible, out of their reach and we hope by the end of this month, that all of it will be shipped, and the vessels all ready to sail with the first convey that offers. Within these few days a new alarm has taken place: it is said to be a very doubtful case whether the First Consul will ratify this peace or not; in fact I suspected he will not, and his brother Lucien Buonaparte, who concluded it at Badajoz, with Mr. Pinto, and the Prince of Peace, declared on the receipt of dispatches, that he much doubted it, and had the courier arrived before he had signed it, it would have been broken off.—It is likewise said, that he has forbidden the court of Spain to publish it. The Spaniards are not less alarmed than the Portuguese, from the great bodies of troops that the French are pouring into Spain; some people suspect that it is to revolutionize Spain &c. others to make embarrasments of troops for Ireland or Italy.—be it as it may, it places us again in a very unpleasant situation, and makes every person think very seriously of quitting the country, at least every one that

can remove his property;—such as have debts owing them, must remain or give them up."

New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

IMPORTANT.

Captain Francis Baxter, who arrived here yesterday in the brig Huntress, in 39 days from Cadiz, has furnished us with an extract from his Journal, containing the following information.

EXTRACT.

Arrivals from different ports in the Mediterranean.—1st, six fail of Brazil ships taken by a French privateer, two of which were sunk. April 20, four arrived at Cadiz—those of the Portuguese from 18 to 24 guns, and from 100 to 250 men each.

"Orders have been received from the French government by the Spanish consul at Cadiz to take possession of all captured American property; which was complied with.

"The king of Spain has given to the French, 12 fail of the line, ready for sea, to be officered and manned by Frenchmen.

"Six thousand French troops were on their march for Cadiz to protect the place, and the French and Spanish fleets from Brest, were daily expected there, where 5 fail of the line from Ferrol, and two frigates from Brest had arrived, the latter having on board officers and seamen for the above fleet. Fourteen more ships of war were daily expected from the Mediterranean.

"Letters from the American consul at Malaga, and the consul at Algiers, mention, that eleven fail of American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruizers—and that no American vessels were permitted to sail from the Mediterranean without convoy.

"Olivenza, on the frontiers of Portugal, is taken by the French, who sent in a flag, requesting the place to be given up, which was agreed to by the Portuguese, but as the French troops were marching in, 3000 Frenchmen were blown up by the springing of a mine which was prepared for the purpose. The remainder of the French, who were exasperated by the highest degree, rushed forward, carrying the place, and put every soul to death. They pursued their march to Charves, and Alameda, of which they possessed themselves, and put all the Portuguese in those three places to the sword."

On these particulars we have no remarks to make—let the reader decide. Capt. B. however, in a postscript to his Journal, says, "there is no doubt but the above may be depended on."

Capt. Hoyt, of the Huntress, informs us, that he received a letter from the American consul at Malaga, which mentioned, that no Tripolitan cruizers had been seen further down than to the westward of Cape de Gat.

He further informs, that five English fail of the line, and two frigates, had lately arrived, and were cruising off Cadiz—and that the French and Spaniards had united their colors, which had already been hoisted on board their vessels.

Massachusetts.

SALEM, July 30.

By Captain Crowninshield, from Algiers and Madeira, we are informed that previous to his sailing from the former place he saw a letter from Genoa, dated June 17, to an American captain at Algiers, which mentioned that 5 American vessels had been captured by the Tripolitan cruizers, and that two American ships were at Genoa, armed determined to fight their way down the Straights.

Capt. C. saw at Algiers a Gibraltar paper containing intelligence from Egypt to June four, which mentioned that the English army still continued before Alexandria—that it stopped all communications from the country, and had cut off all supplies of water by the aqueduct. The idea of the English conquering Egypt was quite ridiculed at Algiers. Capt. C. also saw at Algiers, the Madrid Gazette of June 10—15, containing the articles of a treaty between the Portuguese, French and Spaniards, by which hostilities were immediately to cease—the Portuguese were to pay eight millions of dollars to the French and two millions to the Spaniards—were to cede part of their territory to the latter, to have their fortresses garrisoned by French troops, and were to exclude the English from all their ports. On the third of July a ship arrived at Madeira, in three days from Lisbon, the master of which confirmed the foregoing, and added that the court of Portugal had rejected the terms, supposed

in consequence of an English fleet appearing off Lisbon, of fourteen fail of the line—the commander of which had sent in word that he had come, by order of his government, to afford them protection. Hostilities recommenced, and the English were quitting Lisbon as fast as possible.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 11.

The following extract is worthy of the most serious consideration of the citizens of the United States, and the ministers of religion throughout the world.—

"It is often the case, that those who differ from current orthodoxy, are asperfed with the name of atheistical or deifical persons; although they believe the excellency of religious piety, and lead a virtuous course of life.

"The persons generally asperfed, are those who believe the universal goodness of God, and the entire agreement of reason and revelation, but each according to the conviction of his own mind. But as it was not my intent to say any thing in defence of their tenets, I shall proceed to make some remarks on the dissimilarity of those that asperfe them. It is very apparent, that they are sensible what they say is a slur on the characters on whom they fix the appellation, because they mention it as an ill thing; which consideration alone, ought to prevail with persons of any tolerable decency in their behaviour or whose pretensions to religion are not entirely hypocritical, to be extremely cautious in saying anything which affects a person's character; because it is obvious, that satisfaction and advancement, are in some measure connected with the esteem of others; and consequently to throw an odium on another's character, has a plain tendency to do him an irreparable injury; yet nothing is more common, than for a person as above mentioned to be generally pronounced a deist, and sometimes an atheist, without any particular enquiry into the equity of the charge by those who pronounce him such; which, to say no worse, plainly shows a great deal of conceit and blind zeal; be- cause a difference in sentiments from their superior judgment (as they seem to take that we granted) is the foundation of the asperfions. And what is it but a blind zeal (or what if I should say a want of candour and common honesty) that propagates this calumny, on such a person, who innocently and truly believes he has an equal right to think for himself, with the rest of mankind, and likewise to declare his judgment? Though ministers in general should be esteemed and respected more than any other rank of men, yet it is very much to be feared, there are some of all denominations who are in some measure accessory to the continuation of this disposition in people, to think ill of persons of different sentiments, through the neglect of duly recommending (both in pulpit and conversation) the right of private judgment, and a benevolent disposition to all mankind.

"I think nothing is more absurd, than to blame any man who ever, that leads a virtuous life, merely for his sentiments; because belief is necessary, that is, we must judge as the evidence of things, appears to our understanding; therefore no man is culpable for wrong opinions, nor a whit the better for right ones, any further, than he has, or has not, made a due use of his capacity, &c. in impartially enquiring into the truth of things. It is so evident that our judgement and estimation of man ought to be as they are virtuous, that I shall only quote a verse or two from the Bible, Matthew VII. chap. 18, 20 verses. "A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Wherefore by their fruits you shall know them." Acts Xth. chap. 34, 35 verses. Then Peter opened his mouth and said, of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation, he that feareth him and worketh righteousness, is accepted with him."

"Now since this is the case as to the divine being himself, let all who own it to be their duty to imitate him, not only to esteem men as virtuous, but vindicate them from unjust and opiated censures; and not show backwardness freely to express their own sentiments for fear of the like treatment from such mean spirits; tho' indeed it may be more politic to follow the irony of a famed author: 'Whatever you do be orthodox.' Orthodoxy will cover a multitude of sins; but a cloud of virtue / cannot cover the want of the minutest particle of orthodoxy." Can my fellow-citizens, such contracted sentiments, procure Wisdom, Piety, Humanity or Benevolence; or is it consistent with the divine and heavenly precepts of the Christian Religion?"

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

[ORIGINAL.]

To Miss M. WATSON,
From Marietta Nov. 1797.

BY WILLIAM LETTELL, ESQ.

FROM that dark vale by Providence design'd
A refuge for the work of human kind,
Th' impending shade and velleable of Hell
Where Devils yet unlearn'd to delight to dwell,
Where virtue's self by vice is kept in awe,
Where blasphemy is sanctify'd by law,
Where judges, law, and equity decide,
Where poverty goes hand in hand with pride,
Where lowly meanness walks without disguise,
Where nothing's honorable but poll'd vice,
Where innocence and honor are unknown,
Where Fopling Flatter fits on reason's throne,
Th' incanted land of intrigue and low art,
Where love can never reach the human heart,
Philander to his dear Narcissa tends.
Thou first of woeless youth, dear friend!
To me to long in thicket union join'd
By strong familiarity of mind,
So long endear'd by every glowing charm
Which can the prison make, and comfort warm,
But doubly now while lone I live alone,
Of all unknown and to all unknown,
May peace, and health, and wealth around you wait
As bright attendants on your happy state!
And oh! may God whom you sincerely serve
From every snare that lovely mind prester!
Spotless alike from folly and from sin
Tranquil and placid, quiet and serene,
To grace the rarest characters in life
The modest virgin, and the peaceful wife!
For sure Narcissa never was design'd
To be a slave, or tyrant, to mankind!
To wound a Monkey with loves piercing darts,
To fling a Coxcomb, and to lose her heart!
To live and die an unsuspected maid:
Or lost in vice make lecher's trade!
As a fury with the flame of will
To make a hell of mortal life!
Alk you how here I spend the tedious day?
Or pass the gloomy hours of life away?
Abstracted from the world, I read
The lives and maxims of the mighty dead!
And have some friends, to whom I dare impart
The feelings of an undelighting heart.
For here, e'en here, 'tis in the verge of hell,
Some noble friends of heaven born virtue dwell!
The Putnam first, of strong discerning mind,
And Meigs, the friend of science and mankind!
The Gilman long fame and honor known
Whom all the milder virtues call to join;
And Howe of mind so gentle, meek, and mild,
He seems to be Good Nature's first born child.
And here the virtuous man may safely rest,
And no temptation e'er invade his breast,
For vice and folly, at a certain height,
Losing their charms allons and allight!
And faults to virtue, fond, and honor, dead.
We never imitate but hate and dread.
To close the matter, since you confound
To me as your patron, and your friend,
And since 'tis now by Providence divine
Decided, that you never can be mine,
And hope I shall the day, when I can
Without a spot, a blemish, or a stain,
That it may never be said in after time
Narcissa call her friend before a man!
Or me who gave up virtue for a jest,
And ended in a virtuous jest.

ANECDOTE.

[ORIGINAL.]

Two men coming in sight of a town,
one observed to the other "There it is—
don't you see it?" The other replied,
"D—n such a place; I can't see the
town for the bottles."

ON GAMING.

OF all the vices which disgrace the hu-
man species, there is none, perhaps, more
detestable in the eyes of a civilized and
virtuous citizen, nor more injurious to a
nation at large, than the practice of Ga-
ming. Man in his uncivilized state, seems
to have been contented with what he
could obtain by his own labour, and was to-
tally unacquainted with this pernicious
vice.—Does it not, therefore, appear
strange that it should find access among an
indolent, and otherwise virtuous people.
Where gaming is wholly confined to the
purpose of amusement, and men choose to
spend their time in that manner for want
of better employment, then it may be con-
sidered more favorably, but by no means
in a commendable point of view. Where
it is followed on lucrative principles, no
doubt can be more vicious, nothing more
detestable in a fellow creature. Only im-
agine to yourself, my reader the picture
of a man, who has fled his neighbor
out of his whole estate, or who has been
fleece himself to an equal extent. If he
should have the good luck (as he would
call it) of ruining his neighbor, would his
conscience for the calamities in which his
villainy had overwhelmed an imprudent
husband, and an unfortunate but perfect-
ly innocent wife and children—Could a
man, I say, under these circumstances
view himself otherwise than with horror?
Must not a survey of his own character
frighten his imagination, if he is not en-
tirely lost to all sense of shame or remorse?

On the other hand, should fortune
prove unfavorable to him, or in plain
language, should his adversary be more
expert at cheating than he is, he would
find himself reduced to beggary by his
own imprudence, and his poor miserable
wife and infant children looking up to him
for that subsistence which he could not

procure for them. What must be the
feelings of the distressed man in this di-
lemma—while the agonizing thought of
having ruined himself and family would
incessantly haunt his distracted mind.
Some may urge that they would not risk
so much, and therefore could not lose
their ALL. But experience has proven
that few men are capable of self command
when engaged in gaming. Should luck
prove favorable at the beginning, "why"
says the gambler, "I shall lose nothing,
even if I should lose what I have now won,
but I have the chance of winning much
more." Thus he generally perishes in his
obstinacy until he loses not only what he
had won but much more. When fortune
proves against him, and he has lost a con-
siderable sum, he still perseveres, until his
last stake is swept off in endeavoring to
recover what he had at first lost.

There are many of the evils attendant
on Gaming, but not the only ones. A
man not only exploses his money, but like-
wise his health, his morals and his charac-
ter. A person who gambles, must of
course, break his rest by sitting up, and
drunkenness is a constant attendant on
a gaming table. He therefore ruins his
constitution. A professed gambler to
have a fair chance, must let no opportu-
nity of cheating pass unobserved; thus
his morals are debased, and when any par-
ticular instance of his foul play is disco-
vered to the world his character is of course
ruined.

To all these rules there may be some
exceptions, but for my I say, they are
extremely scarce; yea not one in an hun-
dred. How many instances could I enu-
merate of men, who, from easy circum-
stances have reduced themselves and fami-
lies to want by gaming—of young men
who have been seduced from their busi-
ness, and hurled headlong into the abyss
of vice and misery by this seductive Da-
emon.—But my readers by calling to mind
those instances which came within their
own recollections may save me the trouble
of so disagreeable a narrative. Parents
instead of setting so pernicious an
example to their children, should inform
them of the many evils resulting from
gaming, and of the disgrace which a young
man would sustain from being caught in
such company. But it is no wonder that
inexperienced youths follow, when their
fires lead the way.

The above is humbly submitted to the
particularly for the benefit of those to whom
it may concern; should it be any way in-
strumental in recovering a single individ-
ual from those paths of licentiousness,
the writer will consider himself fully com-
pensated for his trouble, while he has the
pleasure of liberating himself.

A Reformed Gambler.

LAND FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by gentlemen of re-
spectability in Philadelphia, to sell a-
bout one hundred and eighty thousand
acres of

LAND, some of it
MILITARY LANDS south of Green
river.—The payments will be made easy.
I will take a small part in CASH, the
balance in HORSES, FLOUR, HEMP
or TOBACCO; or allow a credit for
three fourths of the purchase money, pay-
able in one, two and three years.—A de-
scription of the LAND, and particulars
of the terms may be had by applying to
me in Lexington.

December 20th, 1800. Tboi. Bodley.

Forty DOLLARS REWARD
RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, liv-
ing at Mann's Lick about the 23th
December last a Negro man named

HARRY,
about 25 years of age, upwards of six
feet high, very likely, active and well
made, has a variety of clothing with
him, among which is the following. A
new green broad cloth coat, fawn-down
jacket, gingham do. white shirts, new leather
or overalls, calico hat, a new grey linen
hunting-shirt, old cloth overalls, strong
new shoes, &c. &c. Any person who
will secure the above negro in any Jail,
so that I get him again, shall receive
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS reward,
or the above reward if brought home,
paid by me.

James F. Moore.

COACH MAKING.
THE subscribers from Philadelphia,
inform their friends in particular, and the pub-
lic in general, that they have just commenced the
various branches of COACH & COACH HAR-
NESS MAKING, PAINTING & TRIMMING, op-
posite Mr. David South Line-Store street, and near
Messrs. Badrop and Nancarrow's Factory, where
those who chole to employ them, may have their
work done at the shortest notice, the most reasona-
ble price, and the neatest manner.

Richard Ashton,
John W. Stott.
Lexington, May 14th, 1801.

FOR SALE, My BRICK HOUSE



ON Short Street,
opposite the
Presbyterian Meet-
ing-House, & near-
ly opposite the Mar-
ket-House, Lexing-
ton. I will receive in payment, one third
Cash, and two thirds Property. The
payments will be made easy to the pur-
chaser. For further particulars apply to
WILLIAM ROSS.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscribers living near
Mount Sterling, in Montgomery county, on the
17th instant, two negro men, the one is the property
of Moses Bledsoe, by the name of JIM, who before
he started broke open a cask, and took out four
noses and other articles, and took away a very likely
small rifle gun with some flint mounting as a
thumb piece, and about the loops the makers name
on the barrel, is S. LAUCH, he took a new fur hat,
an old white flannel coat, an old brown cloth coat,
a short yellow linen coat, a pair of new worsted
stockings, handanna and silk handkerchiefs, a new
flannel, a new powderhorn hung with broad blue
tassels, lead, powder, and many other articles
of store goods, and clothing; the above fellow
JIM as rather under a middle size, about five feet
six inches high, of a yellow down look, 25 years
of age, black colour, a full flowing speech, a
large and wide mouth, and walks very light and nimble;
they went prepared to take bodies, with equip-
age for a long Journey—the other is the property
of Thomas Jamison, named ADAM a stout
fellow about 20 years of age, also a down look
and some what lighter in colour than the other, one of
his under fore teeth out, and will be lower
of speech, yet principle colleague as for clothing they
will change alternately and may part with the gun
through fear of suspicion, it is thought they will
aim to cross the Ohio, they had along a light colour
fur-tout, which has been rest nearly turning the
back and lined up; whoever secures said negroes,
or returns them to the owners shall have the re-
ward.

The above fellows has been taken and escaped
from Montgomery jail, and we have taken the gun
and some other articles from them, and the reward
shall still be given agreeably to the advertisement.
Moses Bledsoe,
Thomas Jamison,
June 8th, 1801.

THE partnership of BLEDSOE &
BAYLOR, is dissolved by mutual consent, all
those who are indebted to the said firm, are requested
to call on Walker Baylor and pay off their respective
balances—who has lately returned from Baltimore
with a general assortment of GOODS, among which are
LOAF & MUSCOVADO Sugars of a su-
perior quality.

BEST GREEN COFFEE, CHO-
COLATE & TEAS; MALA-
CA-TENERIFF, OLD
MADEIRA WINES.
FIRST & SECOND QUALITY
FRENCH BRANDY.
PEPPER, PIMENTO, ALLUM, COP-
ERAS & MADDER.
QUEENS WARE assorted
HARD WARE & CUTLERY assorted.

He has also on hand, a quantity of Mann's Lick
SALT, of a superior quality two years old.
N. B. Country merchants and others may be
supplied with any article in the above line on the
most moderate terms for CASH.

Trotter & Scott,
HAVE just received, and now open-
ing for sale, at their Store, in Lex-
ington, a complete assortment of
MERCHANDIZE.

Well fitted to the present and approach-
ing seasons, consisting of Dry Goods
Groceries, Queens and Glafs Ware, Bar-
Iron, Steel, Imported Castings, Nails,
Window-Glafs, Boulting-Cloths, suited
for Merchant or Country Work—like-
wise a supply of Mann's Lick Salt, all of
which will be sold at their usual low prices
for Cash.

Lexington, April 20, 1801.

FOR SALE,
A TAN YARD,

WITH a small stock and materials
for carrying it on; with about
thirty or forty acres of land, twelve acres
cleared, lying in Woodford county, ten
miles from the court house, eighteen from
Lexington, and about a mile and a quarter
from the Kentucky river, within half
a mile of Fromans iron works, grist-mill
and saw-mill; there is a good wagon
road from thence to the river; there is
eight vats, line &c. with a good mill
house, two good cabins, and a never
failing spring, with a fall of about 20
feet; the situation for convenience of
water, and bark, is superior to any I
have seen in the state, those inclining to
purchase will please apply to me on the
premises, or to David or Thomas Reid,
Lexington.

WILLIAM REID.

RICE—For Sale,
AT the Kentucky Vine Yard, about
five miles above the mouth of Hickman,
on the Kentucky river, a Quantity of EXCELLENT
wine which will purchase 120th. or upwards
shall be furnished at the lowest price, and delivered
either at the Vine Yard, or at the mouth of
Hickman.

J. J. Dufour.

March 24th, 1801.

Alexander Parker,
HAS just imported, and now opening
at his Store, opposite the Court-
House, in Lexington, a very large and
elegant assortment of

20
MERCHANDIZE.
Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Sta-
tionary, Hard, Queens, China and Glafs
Ware, which he will sell on the most re-
duced prices for Cash.

N. B. In the above assortment there is
Cut Nails of every size, Saw-Mill Cranks,
Boulting-Cloths, and a large quantity of
Coarse Mullin, assorted, which will be
sold by the bale or piece, lower than usual.
Lexington, April 20, 1801.

STRAYED
FROM my plantation on Cane run, eight miles
from Lexington, the 18 of March, A DARK
BAY FILLEY, two years old this spring, about
fourteen hands high, stout make, not branded,
long mane and tale, flat in her forehead one side of which
is a roan, one white on her hind feet, a scar on her
left buttock. Any person that will bring the said
Filley to me, or give information, shall be hand-
somerly rewarded by
Walter Warfield.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
A Good Journeyman
STOCKING-WEAVER.

TO whom good wages and constant employment
will be given—its wages shall be paid him
every Saturday evening. He must be of good cha-
racter, else he need not apply.
3wt John Baptista Kaib.

FOR SALE,
A TRACT OF LAND.

OF about 1200 Acres, on Licking, six miles from
the Ohio—it is Good Farming Land, and will
be sold together, or divided into smaller tracts, to
suit the purchaser.—The terms will be low for
CASH and TOBACCO—Apply to
Geo. Poyzer.

Lexington, Jan. 17th 1801.

PUBLIC SALE.
ON the third Monday in October will be sold to
the highest bidder at Jefferson court house, all
the Lands belonging to Berjimin Netherland, living
in Jefferson county, or in much of each tract as
will discharge the state tax due thereon, for the
year 1800.

PATRICK GRAY, Shff.
July 13th, 1801.

New & Cheap Store.

LEWIS SANDERS & Co.
Have just received from Philadelphia, a
general assortment of

20
MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH they are now opening in
the room lately occupied by Messrs.
Bledsoe & Baylor, and forwarded by Mr.
Patrick McCallough, which they offer
for sale on the most reasonable terms,
consisting of all kinds of Dry Goods, a
general assortment of Hard Ware, Gro-
ceries, China, Glafs and Queens Ware,
Nails, Anvils and Vices, Steel, articles
for finishing Dwelling Houses, &c. Cot-
ton and Wool Cards, School Books, &c.
In the purchase of all the above articles,
great bargains may be obtained for Cash,
but no trust on any terms.
Lexington, July 6th, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS.

Saml. & Geo. Trotter,
HAVE just received from Philadel-
phia, and are now opening at their
Store, on Main street, Lexington, an ex-
tensive and general assortment of

20
MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Hard Ware,
Groceries, China, Glafs, Queens and Tin
Wares, Nails, Bar-Iron, Steel, &c. &c.
which they offer for sale either whole-
sale or retail, for Cash in hand. Having
bought a considerable share of the present
importation at Vendue, purchasers may
depend on receiving greater bargains than
any hitherto fold in this state. No cre-
dit can be given, on any conditions what
ever.
Lexington, 20th April, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,
A CHAIR.

With Head to take off, and Plated Wings,
Also, an Excellent
PLATED HARNESS.
Apply to
Mr. Wyat, Coachmaker,
Lexington.

FOR SALE.

THE Property lately occupied in this town, by
Mr. Arthur Thompson, and at present by
Mr. Dellum, consisting of Two New Two Story
ERANE HOUSES,
Neatly finished, large and convenient Cellars, a
large frame Stable and Kitchen, good Smoke House,
Also two hundred acres of GOOD QUALITY
LAND, lying on the beautiful Salt River, about se-
ven miles from this town, the title clear of every
kind of dispute; the Land is well watered, con-
stantly improved, and the whole amount will be
for the payment, and the whole amount will be re-
ceived in Produce. The terms will be made known
by application to Messrs. Cochrane & Thibault, mer-
chants, of Philadelphia, or the subscriber, in Dan-
ville.

J. D. IRNEY.
Danyville, 9 February, 1801.